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House.

Since the week of Appomattox the old

Democracy has not seen such gruesome

days as these.

Democracy, like death, is a great leveler,

bringing the rich and the poor together by

making all poor.

What Mr. Voorhees says is a very good

joke, but an over-repeated joke loses its

flavor, as it were.

It seemed not to appraise Speaker Crisp,

the other day, when ex-Speaker Reed sug-

gested the propriety of counting a quorum.

And what has become of the ripping up

the back and down across the vitals which

Bomastest Furslow Voorhees promised the

Cleveland pension policy?

No longer are the rich growing richer

and the poor poorer. The rich are becom-

ing poor, and, according to the press re-

ports, the poor are starving.

What with the Hawaiian question, the

tariff question, the income tax and the

impossibility of getting a quorum in the

House, the Democratic party is pretty

badly broken up.

If your Uncle Holman had his postoffice

matters in shape he might not vote for the

Wilson bill, but all of the rest of the In-

diana Democratic members will pipe up

their "ayes" for it like the little men they

are.

The income tax on corporations which

Mr. Cleveland told the Wilson committee

to report means a tax on life insurance

companies, on savings banks and the larger

loan associations—a tax on people who

the personal income tax would not reach.

There is an evident inconsistency in look-

ing up the "soldier" record of Democrats

who are seeking the pension agency; for

the better a soldier of war was from 1861

to 1865 the "meaner" he was in the eyes

of the Democratic managers of that time.

Abraham Lincoln expressed the opinion

that this is the people's government; but

the Cleveland regime, in the important

Hawaiian affairs, assumes that the people

have no right to know anything about it.

Long way from Lincoln to Cleveland; from

Seward to Gresham—very, very long.

Two years ago the Democrats in New

York counted out a Republican Senator be-

cause he was a member of a water board,

and the court sustained their action upon

the ground that the Constitution declares

that a member of a city government shall

not be eligible to an election to the Legis-

lature. Now the Republicans will contest

several Democratic seats on the same

ground. Generally, the patriotic citizen

should curb his desire to serve the public

to a single office.

Last August Minister Egan notified Sec-

retary Gresham that if the time of the com-

mission to settle Chilean claims was not

extended all of the claims submitted by

citizens of the United States could not re-

ceive attention. No notice was taken of

the matter until it was too late to prefer

the request to the Chilean Congress, and

consequently the claims of many Ameri-

cans will not be adjusted, as they are ob-

vious to fair-minded people who have a busi-

ness instinct. Take agricultural implements; mow-

ers, reapers, etc. First, the most of them

are covered by patents; second, the home

market is so large that a sharp competition

has been stimulated between rival inven-

tors and manufacturers, which has reduced

the cost of production to the minimum; third,

farm labor is so cheap in Europe that it

does not pay to use any part of the machin-

ery employed in this country. Probably In-

diana has more modern high-priced agricul-

tural machinery than all England, and is a

better market for that class of goods.

Fourth, so much agricultural machin-

ery is used in this country that manu-

facturers prepare to produce it on a

large scale. It would cost as much to per-

fect all the machinery to make five hun-

dred reapers as to make five thousand.

If only two or three hundred were

made each year, they would cost five or

six times as much as when two or three

thousand are made, because either the same

machinery would be necessary or a much

larger part of the work would be done by

hand and consequently by a lower cost of

labor. Fifth, under the present tariff, the

manufacturers of agricultural implements

in this country are sure of a market which

uses four or five times as much of such

machinery as all the rest of the world. A

profit of twenty dollars on a machine of

which two or three thousand a year can be

sold is more money than a profit of two

hundred dollars if only one or two hundred

could be marketed. There is not a sufficient

demand in England to warrant the estab-

lishment of agricultural implement works

on the scale that fifty establishments turn

out in this country. But pass the Wilson

clating the greater economy of living in the South, will close their houses in the Northern cities, and send their families off for the winter." We incline to the opinion that this is rather a rosy view of the situation from a Southern standpoint, but nobody will begrudge them all the comfort they can get out of it. The Journal has not heard of any business man hereabout who intends sending his family South as a matter of economy.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVOLT.

For four days the Democratic House has been unable to proceed with the consideration of the Wilson bill for lack of a quorum; and yet the Democrats in the House are forty more than the bare majority required for legislation. At first the country assumed that the Democrats necessary to make a quorum were lagging, but later advices show that such is not the case. There was probably a quorum of Democrats in the capital on Wednesday, and there has been a quorum of them about the House the three succeeding days. Now, it is no secret that Democrats are refusing to make a quorum. Twenty or more of them are in revolt against the managers who are trying to force the passage of the Wilson bill—a bill not yet completed, as the internal revenue features have not been added. Every day eight or ten of these Democrats have sat in the House and refused to answer to the call of their names to make a quorum. It was expected that the caucus of Friday night would bring all into line, but only 17 of 216 Democrats attended the caucus. When it was attempted to offer amendments to the Wilson bill, which was under consideration, there was a sudden adjournment. Consequently, the caucus, instead of helping matters, added to the irritation, as the votes of Saturday showed.

What is the cause of this revolt, including so many Democratic members of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, etc.? Simply that they are fresh from their constituents, who are hostile to the Wilson bill. If they could come from their constituents every day they would stand out against it, and if the Populists stood by, could defeat it with the Republicans. But, away from their constituents, the crack of the Cleveland whip may drive them into line. Still, the revolt has been of great value as an educator, since in no other manner could the general unpopularity of the Wilson bill have been so deeply impressed upon the country.

UTTERLY INCONSEQUENTIAL.

The Journal has received the following communication from a person in Pendleton, masquerading under the honest but somewhat overworked name of Smith, who is laboring under the delusion that he is of the Joey Bagstock variety—"de vilish sly":

You will quiet the anxiety of several subscribers if you will take the time to answer this question, which is asked you by your contemporary, the Sentinel: "If American-made agricultural implements and other American-made goods are sold higher, as we understand you contend, in foreign countries than at home why cannot American labor compete with that of the old world?" I hope you will explain this in your next, thereby quieting the anxiety of one who would like to hear it thoroughly and truthfully explained.

The "anxiety" of the Pendleton Joey Bagstock, which is so overwhelming that he calls twice to have it "quieted," is, as any reader will see, a pretense. He thinks he has deposited a free-trade bomb at the basis of the structure of protection which is loaded with dynamite. As a matter of fact, it is an inconsequential and irrelevant inquiry, devised years ago, and now asked by the Tommy Smarts who affect free-trade as a part of their inherited Democracy.

At the outset it should be said that the question is frivolous. Why should American labor compete with foreign? Why should the well-paid and skilled labor of this country be made to compete with the half-paid labor of Europe? Many of the skilled laborers in this country have come from England and Germany to better their condition—why should they be put in competition with the labor whose conditions they came here to escape? Why should the producers in a country which consumes one-fifth of the products of skilled labor of the world, which leads every nation in the world in the volume of production, and is making greater gains in production than all the rest of the world, ignore its leadership by putting its producers on the same plane with those of any other country? There is no Americanism, no stars and stripes in such a policy.

There are articles manufactured in this country which are selling higher in Europe than here, the reasons for which are obvious to fair-minded people who have a business instinct. Take agricultural implements; mowers, reapers, etc. First, the most of them are covered by patents; second, the home market is so large that a sharp competition has been stimulated between rival inventors and manufacturers, which has reduced the cost of production to the minimum; third, farm labor is so cheap in Europe that it does not pay to use any part of the machinery employed in this country. Probably Indiana has more modern high-priced agricultural machinery than all England, and is a better market for that class of goods. Fourth, so much agricultural machinery is used in this country that manufacturers prepare to produce it on a large scale. It would cost as much to perfect all the machinery to make five hundred reapers as to make five thousand. If only two or three hundred were made each year, they would cost five or six times as much as when two or three thousand are made, because either the same machinery would be necessary or a much larger part of the work would be done by hand and consequently by a lower cost of labor. Fifth, under the present tariff, the manufacturers of agricultural implements in this country are sure of a market which uses four or five times as much of such machinery as all the rest of the world. A profit of twenty dollars on a machine of which two or three thousand a year can be sold is more money than a profit of two hundred dollars if only one or two hundred could be marketed. There is not a sufficient demand in England to warrant the establishment of agricultural implement works on the scale that fifty establishments turn out in this country. But pass the Wilson

bill, which puts such implements on the free list, while duties are retained on most materials of which they are made, and great agricultural works will spring up in Europe to compete for the American market.

In conclusion, the Journal begs pardon of its readers for devoting so much space to so inconsequential and irrelevant a question in tariff discussion as it has to the "anxious" person in Pendleton. Life has higher uses than to be spent in attempts to enlighten hair-splitting intellects or to answering the questions of persons who are free traders because they are Democrats, and who are Democrats because their grandfathers were.

OPERA, BOUFFE STATESMANSHIP.

If there is any phase of opera bouffe statesmanship that the administration has not yet exemplified in its treatment of the Hawaiian question it will doubtless find and act upon it. Its talent for blundering seems inexhaustible. The frantic effort to suppress the news brought by the revenue cutter Corwin is on a line with other efforts made to keep the public in the dark as to the acts of the administration and events in Honolulu. Underhandness, secretiveness and mystery have marked the Hawaiian policy at every stage. They may succeed for a little while in suppressing portions of the State Department correspondence, but they dare not destroy any part of it, and it will all come out in the end. The theory of the administration seems to be that an essential part of statesmanship consists in not letting the people know what the government is doing. To this end it batters down the hatches, and although smoke is pouring out at every crevice it denies that there is any fire. Concealment and denial are its best holds.

The present situation would be ludicrous if it were not pregnant with such dangerous possibilities. The government has already been made so ridiculous by the tyros in statesmanship who are now at the head of affairs that it would not matter much how they went in that direction, but there is imminent danger now of war. Indeed, it is highly probable that fighting and bloodshed have already occurred in Honolulu. A few days ago, when news came through a regular, though roundabout channel, that the ex-Queen had accepted Mr. Cleveland's conditions of restoration and that Minister Willis had demanded of the provisional government that it abdicate, the Secretary of State positively denied the truth of the statement. It is now known to have been substantially correct. It is practically certain that the news was confirmed by the Corwin, and that the State Department is already officially advised of the fact although it is still trying to suppress the news. It is evident that the minister's demand on the provisional government was made in pursuance of his original instructions and that the President did not withdraw or modify these instructions when he turned the Hawaiian matter over to Congress. It is evident, also, that the minister's demand and his promulgation of the intention of the United States to restore the monarchy and the Queen must have greatly increased the tension of the situation. The effect would undoubtedly be to encourage and excite the royalists, to make the supporters of the provisional government very angry, and probably to bring on a collision. If there has been bloodshed Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of State are responsible for it.

The administration shows a disposition to make a scapegoat of Minister Willis. A Washington press dispatch says "Minister Willis is felt by the State Department to have acted with bad judgment in having thus attempted to pursue a policy which had been defined under conditions very different from those under which he acted." This is another attempt to shift responsibility. Mr. Willis's instructions were explicit. They were not limited as to time. He was not given discretion to judge as to changed conditions. He was to inform the Queen of Mr. Cleveland's intention to restore her on certain conditions, and, if she accepted these conditions, he was to notify the provisional government and request it to abdicate. The fact that the Queen at first refused to accept the conditions did not alter the case, so far as he was concerned. As his instructions were not withdrawn or modified the Queen's subsequent acceptance of the conditions required him to carry out instructions.

The course of the administration has been arrogant, insulting to Congress, regardless of precedent and unconstitutional. It furnishes sufficient ground for impeaching the President. Of course, Congress will not back up the minister's demand upon the provisional government by authorizing the use of force to make it good. This will be a virtual repudiation and condemnation of the President's act. If he escapes impeachment it will be due rather to the leniency of Congress than to the fact that he does not deserve it.

THE REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

The Republicans in the House will doubtless be criticised by the zealous advocates of the Wilson bill for delaying action thereon until the Democrats have a quorum of their own members present. It is already said that they are delaying the debate of the measure and thus prolonging the uncertainty. This comes with bad grace from those who created the uncertainty which has paralyzed business and insist upon continuing it when they might end it by a resolution.

The purpose of the Republicans in Congress is to defeat the Wilson bill. Never were men in Congress warranted in such action by a more general demand of the people. Every one of them believes that it is his duty to resort to every parliamentary device to prevent the enactment of the bill. The present House is composed of 128 Republicans, 256 Democrats and 12 Populists—total 386—quorum 179. There are at present four vacancies, so that a quorum would be 177. The Populists usually act with the Democrats in matters like quorum-making, yet the Democrats, with 25 members, have not been able to muster 177. The Republicans have intimations that Democrats are hanging back because they are opposed to the Wilson bill and are taking that method to show their associates their hostility thereto. If, with over forty votes above a quorum, they cannot do this show that

they are a majority of the House to take up the Wilson bill, the fact proves to the country the real weakness of the measure on the Democratic side. Indeed, the general impression now prevails that forty or fifty Democratic members are really hostile to the bill and would vote against it if they had the courage of their convictions. The Republicans justly conclude that the showing of Democratic reluctance to support the bill is the best possible evidence of the weakness of the measure. Hence their action.

It should be added that, when the rules of the House were adopted the Democrats rejected a proposition from the Republicans to amend them so as to count a quorum. Having rejected the Republican proposition which would enable them to have a quorum, Democrats cannot complain if they are shown to be helpless because of their own willfulness.

It seems that in a certain contingency ex-Queen Liliuokalani was to have been taken under the wing of our minister. In a dispatch to the State Department of Nov. 11, which has just come out, Mr. Willis intimated that the question as to whether the United States was prepared to protect the person of the ex-Queen had been officially asked him by the British minister. He says:

I replied to the British minister that, without reference to her royal claims, the Queen stood in such relations to the United States that she was entitled to, and would receive, the amplest protection at their hands. As a matter of fact, I had already ascertained that, at present, she did not desire our protection. After next Monday, however, and earlier, if necessary, I shall insist on her coming to the legation.

This was in accordance with the plan of the administration to establish a protectorate over her dusky highness, but, when she declined to accept Mr. Cleveland's conditions of restoration the plan went awry. Now that the Queen has reconsidered her decision and accepted the conditions, perhaps our minister has taken her into the legation. Think of it!

The Journal has received from Mr. W. J. Horsley, a leading citizen of Big Stone Gap, Va., a copy of resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens in that town protesting against the passage of the Wilson bill. Big Stone Gap is a prosperous manufacturing town. The resolutions declared that "our Representatives and Senators in Congress be and they are hereby earnestly requested to use every means in their power to prevent the placing of coal, iron ore and lumber upon the free list, that we unalterably oppose the passage of the bill containing these provisions as being inimical to the best interests not only of this section, but every other mineral section of the South." Another resolution declared it to be the sense of the meeting, irrespective of party, that all American industries should be equally protected.

If anything were needed to make the position of the Democrats in the House, who are trying to get a quorum, superlatively ridiculous, it is their vote to have all the absentees brought into the House, when, under the Democratic rules, the floor of the House is the only place in the whole country where members can defy Speaker and managers with absolute impunity and security. A member can be arrested and brought to the House as if he were under arrest for a felony, but, under the present rules, when in his seat, he can sit and defy the Speaker by refusing to answer when his name is called.

The Washington Post masses the objections to an income tax as follows:

Both in its moral and its material aspects it is abhorrent and forbidding. It does not pay for a free country and a time of peace. It creates a swarm of officials. It multiplies the hardships and the irritations of government. It is a tax upon thrift. It imposes a penalty upon success. It offers a reward to dishonesty. It makes perjury, and the people are the losers. It is in its train the spy, the informer, and the janitor. It contracts the horizon of individuality. It is the first step toward centralization, the first blow at the shrine of republican institutions. It is a measure that should not prevail. Every statesman and every patriot in Congress should resist it as he would invasion.

Mr. George J. Gould's determination to change his residence from New York city to the country has been attributed to a desire to escape city taxes. Possibly that may have something to do with it, but Mr. Gould gives other and very sensible reasons for his action. In a published interview he says: "Life in the country is a healthier life than that in the city, and to me it has many advantages. I am fond of driving and riding, and I have good roads in the country right at my door, whereas in the city one has to go over half a mile or a mile of cobblestones to get to good driving or riding ground. And then, too, I am fond of dogs, and it is impossible to keep them in the city. There are many reasons for preferring country life the year round, and the custom will grow among all who can afford to indulge in it." Mr. Gould does not talk like a man who is going to the country in a fit of disgust.

C. W. O. Heltonville: There was practically no money in the treasury when the Buchanan administration closed beyond the daily collections from customs, and these were in gold and fractional silver, for the reason that a silver dollar would not stay in circulation if there had been any coined, the bullion value of a silver dollar being greater than a dollar in gold.

It is the proper thing to view a gift in the light of the spirit in which it was made, but the tender of so excellent stimulants to a jaded and satiated appetite as pickles and chow-chow to the Commercial Club for distribution among the hungry poor does seem a little comical.

T. T. Carthage: The question you ask regarding the laying out of streets should be referred to a lawyer.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

All Right. She—I must ask you to release me from our engagement. Papa has failed—He—Oh, that's all right. I am the man who won his money.

Do Evil That Good May Come. Stagger—What's this I hear about you getting a job on a prohibition newspaper? Jagger—That's what I've got, and it's a snap, too. I have to go around after hours and get drinks at all the saloons that are open unlawfully.

Possibly. Tommy—Paw, what does this mean, "I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed beggaring bread?" Mr. Figg—Um—er—I guess it means the fellow who has to beg has no right to be deemed a Christian.

In Doubt. "They are having an awful time down at Johnson's. He bought a pistol not long ago as a protection against burglars, and the other day he picked up the weapon and

playfully snapped it at his wife's pet pug. The pistol promptly went off, and poor puggy dropped dead." "Didn't know it was loaded, eh?" "That's just what she is trying to figure out."

THE DEADLOCK IN THE HOUSE.

Discord and delay are simply evidences of Democratic insanity, and must surely forebode Democratic suicide.—Philadelphia Times (Dem.).

The Democrats in Congress seem to be "between the devil and the deep sea."—Boston Transcript (Ind.).

With a majority of one hundred at their backs the House Democrats ought to be ashamed of themselves to waste time when they cannot get a quorum.—Boston Journal (Rep.).

The simple fact is that panic has seized the Democratic Representatives and scores of members see certain defeat before them next autumn and dread any consideration of the Wilson tariff.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

A party which cannot execute its own policy when the means are put in its hands has no further excuse or reason for being. The Democratic party is in the very crisis of its life. It must act now or never.—New York Evening Post (Dem.).

When no quorum is declared in such an emergency there are men who are guilty of the crime of desertion on the field of battle. Every one of them has earned the reward of being sent to the front with the votes of the people.—St. Louis Republic (Dem.).

The course of the Republicans in the House on the quorum question simply means that they do not propose to cut bait for the Democrats to fish with in the way of passing a bill that is designed to increase the burden of general taxation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

Let us congratulate the faithful Democratic members of the House of Representatives on their success in blocking the Wilson tariff swindle yesterday. That bill should be defeated at all hazards, and then they may have a chance of passing a genuine Democratic bill creating a tariff for revenue only.—New York Sun (Dem.).

There is a large enough force of Democratic Representatives to run the House, if they will attend to business and make the Republicans a cipher. If the Democratic managers cannot induce or compel the attendance of those who have been absent for three days business ought to remain blocked.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

How long is this farce to continue? Have the interests of the country and the party been entrusted to a lot of shirks and incompetents? The absent members of Congress had better get back into their seats and do their part towards redeeming Democratic pledges if they wish to escape everlasting obloquy.—New York World (Dem.).

The trouble is that the only effect is a postponement of disaster, with perhaps a slight hope of mitigating in some quarters the severity of its evil consequences. As matters now stand there is a very general feeling that delay only prolongs an intolerable suspense, and that the sooner the bill is passed the better for everybody.—New York Tribune (Rep.).

It is one of the new-fangled notions of the present day that in parliamentary proceedings, as in love and war, all stratagems are permissible. Some of the ablest men in Congress lend themselves from day to day to the contrivance of means to prevent transaction of the public business they are paid to accomplish. There is neither sense nor honesty in such proceedings.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

STATE PRESS OPINION.